

"If one of our servants can use a ukase denying us admission, as senators, to a public institution, he thought it was time to give it an emphatic rebuke, and the President ought to remove him instantly."

On motion of Mr. Grimes, the bill relating to the Washington jail delivery was taken up, and he explained its provisions, dwelling upon the disgraceful character of the jail administration, and denouncing Marshal Lamont.

A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Pearce, Powell, Pomeroy, Morrill, Carlile, Wilson, Sherman and Fessenden took part.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Powell's amendment to except fugitive slaves. Lost—Yeas 5, nays 35. The yeas were Messrs. Bayard, Kennedy, Pearce, Powell and Saulsbury.

Mr. Clark offered an amendment that no person be hereafter confined in jail without a warrant from the magistrate or court, or order from one House of Congress, which was agreed to.

The bill was passed—Yeas 81, nays 4: Messrs. Carlile, Kennedy, Powell and Saulsbury.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire* was taken up and passed.

In the House, on the 14th, the bill abolishing the franking privilege was taken up.

Mr. Porter expressed the hope that Congress would distinguish itself by reforming abuses and making the recipients pay postage on documents, instead of this being done by the public at large.

Several amendments were offered, which were rejected.

The question was then taken on striking out all of the bill, excepting the first section, which absolutely abolishes the franking privilege from and after the 1st of July, which was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

The bill was then passed by 107 against 42. The bill as passed was as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first of July, 1862, the franking privilege shall be and is hereby abolished."

The House, in Committee, took up the bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the act providing for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair, and laid it on the table.

January 15th, in the Senate, Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the Farmers' Club of Concord, Massachusetts, stating that the country is flooded with unreliable seeds, and asking that a duty be placed on seeds.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition from Peter Cooper, of New York, asking Congress not to authorize the issue of paper money.

Mr. Cowan offered a resolution tendering a vote of thanks to Lieut. A. D. Harrell, Midshipman Stewart, and Acting Master Amos Foster for the destruction of the rebel schooner *Echo* in *Quantico Inlet*.

On motion of Mr. Lane, of Kansas, the joint resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in Kansas was taken up.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) said that the *New York Tribune* in calling attention to this resolution, said "that it would occur to the reader that it meant something." Did it mean a policy dangerous to the country, and which he believed was condemned by the President in his Message. This joint resolution gives to the commander in Kansas power given to no other man. It invites every free negro and runaway slave and Indian to come and be armed.

Mr. Lane said he had not intended, by the resolution, to commit the government to the policy of arming the slaves, but if he had command of the army, while he would not commit the government to any policy he would say to the slave: "I have no arms, but if you can find arms get them, and I will use you as a soldier."

Mr. Trumbull, from the judiciary committee, to whom were referred the numerous bills in reference to the confiscation of the property of rebel, &c., reported them all back with one original bill as a substitute for the whole, namely: to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels.

The resolution of the Judiciary Committee on the Kansas contested seat case, declaring that Mr. Lane is not entitled to his seat, was taken up, and discussed at length, but no return thereon was taken.

In the House, on the 15th, Mr. Law (Ind.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of establishing a military post at or near Evansville, Indiana.

Mr. Corning, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution, that in order to pay the ordinary expenses of the government, and the interest of the national loan, and have an ample sinking fund for its ultimate liquidation, a tax be imposed, which, with the tariff on imports, will secure an annual sum of not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

A lengthy discussion followed, which was participated in by Messrs. Vallandigham, Horton, Bingham, Campbell, Morrill and Cox.

The House then passed the resolution under the operation of the previous question by yeas 133, nays 5.

Mr. Eliot, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill prohibiting the Chinese coolie trade by Americans, in American vessels, which was passed after a speech in its favor, in which he said it could not be found, in all the history of the slave trade, that greater atrocities and violations of human and divine law have been committed than in the coolie trade, which fact official documents disclose.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

The death of Prince Albert which occurred at Windsor Castle on the 14th of December, produced poignant grief and sorrow throughout Britain, and it is said by English journals to have been the most touching appeal to the national sympathy that had been made for many years, and never had there been any such profound and universal response. Many were the tributes of respect offered in eulogistic terms to the memory of the Prince by the English press, mingled with grief and sadness at the death of the Prince Consort, whom the nation considered the center of their social system and the pillar of State.

The first announcement of the illness of the Prince was made on Dec. 3d, which was that he had been suffering from a feverish cold. He continued to grow worse till the 11th, when the first bulletin in relation to his condition was issued, announcing that he was suffering from a fever attended by unfavorable symptoms. From that time, he continued to sink gradually till the last ray of hope departed, and he tranquilly expired at ten minutes to eleven o'clock in the evening. The funeral rites and solemnities were performed on Monday, December 23d.

The following account of the ceremonies is taken from the correspondence of the *World*:

They were plain and unostentatious, in accordance with the desire expressed by his highness previous to his decease; but the occasion was one of the most profound gloom and solemnity. The remains were interred in the Chapel Royal St. George's, Windsor, where repose the ashes of a long list of English sovereigns. The day was bleak, wintry and gusty, and the cheerful aspect of the town and the chapel, where the ceremonies took place, was appropriate to the character of the occasion. The sermons in the churches on the day preceding generally made extended reference to the funeral about to take place, and the order was carried into effect omitting the name of Prince Albert in the usual prayers for the royal family. Early on Monday morning the preparations for the funeral were perfected, and every kind of business was suspended at Windsor in anticipation of the coming event.

The procession formed at noon at Windsor Castle, and proceeded to the chapel by the Norman gateway. The Prince of Wales and the other royal mourners assembled in what is called the "Oak Room," and were conveyed to the chapel in private carriages, in order that they might be in readiness to meet the coffin as soon as the signal gun announced the starting of the procession, which was drawn up in the following order:

First came nine mourning coaches, drawn by four horses, containing the physicians and other members of the royal household. The carriages bore no ornaments at all, but the horses were caparisoned in black velvet and plumes.

Next came a carriage drawn by six horses in which were the Earl Spencer, groom of the stole, carrying the crown, and Lord Lennox, carrying the hat, sword, and baton of the deceased. Following this was the hearse, a very plain but elegant affair, drawn by six black horses; on the hearse and the trappings of the horses were the escutcheons of the Queen and consort, those of the former in silver and those of the latter in jet.

The cortege moved slowly, attended by no military music. The silence was only interrupted by the knell of the castle-bell and the boom of the minute guns heard in the distance. According to the original programme, it was intended that the procession should pass by the St. George's gate, down Castle Hill, and through Henry VIII's gateway towards the chapel. This arrangement was varied, and the shorter route by the Norman gateway was adopted. The crowd, therefore, which had collected on the former route was disappointed of their expectations in witnessing the procession. The avenue leading to the Chapel Royal was guarded, and none but invited guests were admitted. Guards of honor from several regiments and a few companies of troops occupied positions in front of the chief entrance to the chapel, their colors shrouded in crape. The distinguished personages, including the ministers and officers of the Queen's household, mostly arrived at the chapel during the hour from 11 to 12 o'clock, and took the seats assigned them. Among these were the Earl of Derby, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Earl Russell. The royal mourners collected at the door of the Chapel Royal a little after 12 o'clock, and at 12 o'clock the hearse arrived at the door. The coffin was borne by five on either side and laid down on the bier, and the mourners formed about it, the Prince of Wales occupying the position as chief mourner, attended by his younger brother, Prince Arthur. The crown was borne upon a black cushion by the Earl Spencer, preceded by Lord George Lennox, lord of the bedchamber to the late Prince, bearing the baton, sword and hat. The Prince of Wales appeared very much affected, and often shed tears as the procession moved along, sometimes trying to comfort his younger brother, who wept incessantly. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, brother to the deceased, was prominent among the mourners.

The whole appearance of the chapel was calculated to awake the most solemn feelings in the minds of those who were present. The darkness of the day increased the dimness of the religious light which struggled through the stained glass window above the communion table, and fell lightly upon the banners that are placed in the building. At first it seemed impossible to see anything, but as the eye became accustomed to this literally funeral darkness the appropriateness of the preparations were very evident. Everything was draped in black; the raised platform down the central nave, the steps leading to the chancel, the communion table, and the walls behind it were covered with black velvet. I should add that the aisles also were carpeted with black. Slowly and solemnly the procession moved on, while the grand old burial service was chanted by a full choir, the coffin being borne by the following pall-bearers: Sir C. B. Phipps, K. C. B.; Hon. C. Grey, Major-General Wylde, Colonel Francis Seymour, Lord Waterpark, Hon. A. N. Hood, Hon. Dudley De Bos, and Major C. T. Du Platt. In a little over twenty minutes from the time of starting, the platform over the vault was reached, when the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and Duke of Saxe-Coburg took their position at the head of the coffin, while the rest of the mourners passed by. The choir sang a German chorale, after which the pall was removed from the coffin, and the crown, sword, baton, and the field-marshal's hat and plume were laid upon it. Then came the most solemn moment of the occasion. The old bell tolled hoarsely, and slowly the coffin began to sink into the grave, while in the distance were heard the minute guns. The members of the royal family wept aloud, and still the coffin sank slowly, slowly, and the bell tolled until it disappeared beneath the floor. And thus Prince Albert the Royal Consort, was laid in his final resting place.

THE ROYAL VAULT.

At the bottom of the grave, down which the bier was lowered, is a stone passage, about six feet broad and some eight or nine feet high. On the right, in a little niche, stands the very simple machinery used for lowering the biers, and a little beyond this, in another niche, a row of very tall, black, gaunt-looking, two-armed wooden candelabra, employed for torches when the royal vault itself is opened. For some twelve or fifteen feet beyond this the passage continues descending, and turning a little to the left, till further ingress is cut off by two plain, rusty, wide-barred iron gates. This is the entrance to the royal vault. It is a very plain, wide, lofty stone vault, with a groined roof springing from stone columns. On either side, supported by these columns, are four tiers of marble shelves; in the centre are three very wide and massive slabs of marble, raised some two feet from the ground. The side shelves are destined for the members of the royal family—the center marble biers for the coffins of monarchs only. As the light slowly penetrates this dismal chamber, two purple coffins, looking almost black in the gloom, can be distinctly seen at the furthest end, brightly reflecting back the rays of light as the beams fall upon their richly gilded ornaments, which shine as though adfixed but yesterday. These are the coffins of George III. and Queen Charlotte. Above their heads, but shining out warmly with a bright crimson glow, are the coffins of three of their children, who died young. At their feet, but some distance apart, and quite alone, lies the gorgeous coffin of George IV. On the center slab, and nearest to the gates, the coffins of William IV. and Queen Adelaide rest side by side, the Queen being on the left. There are no coffins on the right side of the vault, but on the left are those of the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge. Strangely enough the coffin nearest the gate is that of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. It is a crimson coffin, close in view, and, like the rest, as bright as that which, alas! has been so lately laid there. Along this passage we have just described, the bier of the late Prince was wheeled till the foot of the coffin was at the gates of the royal vault. Yesterday a Queen's messenger brought from Osborne to Windsor three little wreaths and a bouquet. The wreaths were simple chaplets of moss and violet, wreathed by the three elder Princesses—the bouquet of violets, with a white camellia in the center, was sent by the widowed Queen. Between the heraldic insignia these last tributes from his widow and orphan daughters were laid upon the coffin—mementos of domestic love and worth above all heraldry that ever was emblazoned.

The Descendants of Benedict Arnold.

Arnold was married twice. Once in New Haven, Ct., where he resided many years as a merchant and dealer in horses with the West Indies. The house in which he lived still remains, and the sign "BENEDICT ARNOLD," which he had placed over his business office, is in possession of a gentleman of that city. His second wife was Miss Shippen, daughter of Judge S., who was an eminent citizen of Philadelphia while Arnold was in command there. The house he occupied may still be seen at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, and was once the house of that great and good man William Penn. After Arnold's treason was detected, and he had gone on board of a British ship lying in the Hudson river, he was active in brutal and bloody assaults by the British army upon his countrymen, especially at New London, Ct. But the officers, while they rejoiced at the treason, despised the traitor, and refused fellowship with him, although holding a commission given by the British government. He

soon after went to England, but nowhere being received with cordiality, in a moment of indignation he resigned. In a few weeks he returned to St. John, New Brunswick, and resumed his trade with the West Indies.

Not many years since, a venerable lady was living in Northampton, Mass., who knew Arnold and his wife intimately while resident at New Brunswick. She recollected many interesting incidents in his history, and among other things she possessed a note written to her by Mrs. Arnold, during the trial of her husband as a suspected incendiary. She also had a copy of a placard, printed with most primitive typography, which was circulated by the excited people, while they were burning him in effigy. It appears on Arnold's return to St. John, that he leased a large warehouse and filled it with pretended merchandise. He effected a heavy insurance upon it, and soon after it was mysteriously destroyed by fire. The Company refused to pay, and Arnold sued for damages and was defeated.

In great disgust, soon after his trial and the defeat which followed, he gave up his business and sailed for London, where for some years he lived in obscurity. His death occurred suddenly, in 1801, aged 61 years. Mrs. A. died three years afterward, at the age of 43.

Little has been known of the descendants of Benedict Arnold, although he left three children. No public record of their conduct or position exists, and yet two of them were officers of merit in the British army. By a fortunate circumstance, the writer is able, in a degree, to supply this deficiency, and to redeem Arnold's descendants from the infamy to which his name and character were consigned. In a recent visit to England, he was gratified by an accidental meeting with a grandson of Arnold, his only living male heir. Rev. Edward Arnold is rector of an established church in Hertfordshire, some twenty miles west of London. He is about 35 years of age, of medium size and dark complexion, with an expressive and benevolent face. Young A. is a man of great decision, and in his profession exhibits much ability and energy of character. He voluntarily made known his relationship, and while he unhesitatingly condemned the conduct of his grandfather, he thought that some acts of ingratitude, if not injustice, on the part of the Government, should be allowed as extenuating circumstances. He freely conceded the great crime of treason, but he claimed there was wrong on both sides.

An invitation to visit his beautiful rectory, where hospitality was most cordially extended, enabled me to gather some interesting facts, which must be peculiarly interesting to Americans. Two of Arnold's sons died in the army, and one of his grandsons, brother of Rev. Edward A., fell bravely fighting at the head of his company, before Sebastopol. One of his sons reached high rank in the East India service, where he was an officer during nearly half a century. Before his death, some three years since, he received many marks of distinction from the British Government. Numerous tokens of high professional regard are preserved by his nephew. Among them are many medals, and a hundred guinea sword, a splendid testimonial for wisdom in council, courage in the field, long service, and eminent devotion to his country. A pair of pistols, used by Arnold, in a duel in London, are also in possession of his grandson. He felt insulted by the remark of a gentleman, (Lord Surrey,) and the traitor challenged him. Arnold fired without effect, but his antagonist withheld his shot, turning his back on Arnold, with the contemptuous remark—"I leave you to the hangman."

The British Government gave Benedict Arnold large tracts of land in Canada, as the pecuniary reward for his treason. Some of it was near Brockport, on the St. Lawrence river. But a large portion of it, (3,000 acres,) is near Toronto, between that city and Lake Simcoe. This property was owned for a long series of years by Arnold's eldest son; but being in the army in the East Indies, he knew little about it, except such as an occasional brief letter from the Canadian agent furnished. Upon his death, some years since, it reverted to Rev. Edward Arnold, the only living male heir, and he began a series of inquiries about the property. No reliable or satisfactory intelligence could be obtained, and he feared the land was comparatively valueless. He was assured by the agents that much of the soil was poor and swampy, scarcely exceeding \$2 per acre in value. But Mr. A. was told by less interested parties that it was in the vicinity of Toronto, the property was vastly more valuable, and he was advised to wait further developments. Subsequent investigations, at the request of Mr. Arnold, have discovered the land to be among the most valuable in Canada. The 3,000 acres now owned by him, but formerly the property of Benedict Arnold, has been found located together in the finest agricultural region, and in the immediate vicinity of the railway (Georgian Bay in Lake Huron) in Toronto. Competent judges pronounce it worth from \$50 to \$75 per acre. Thus this young and meritorious clergyman has suddenly been placed in possession of an estate valued at nearly \$200,000, which a month before, from the representations of faithless agents, he would gladly have sold for \$10,000.

Rev. Edward Arnold married the daughter of an English Earl, and ultimately will inherit a large fortune. But his Canadian property, now in the hands of more competent and faithful agents, will at once yield him a large income, the practical fruits of the reward for his grandfather's treachery.—[N. Y. Observer.]